St. Patrick's Day-Orange and Green.

The heavy rains of the past few days, which have discharged the moisture from the skies, will probably insure a fine day to-morrow for the St. Patrick's celebration. It is to be a grand affair, according to the programme. Probably forty thousand men will turn out in the procession, with all the gorgeous decorations of the different Orders to which they belongnotable among them all the Father Mathew temperance societies. It is intended, we understand, to introduce into the pageant a representation of the ancient costumes of Ireland as worn by her kings, bards and soldiers. Even to this day the vestments wern by the priests on such festivals as Christmas and Easter are invariably of orange color. We need hardly say that, although "the wearing of the green" has been long considered the badge of Irish nationality, the original and favorite color of the Irish people for hundreds of years was orange or saffron color. Nevertheless for some insensate reason these colors-orange and green-have been made the symbols of dire hostility between certain classes and religionists in Ireland, and have created antipathies frequently leading to bloodshed and always evincing a want of common sense and patriotism. One of the ablest of Ireland's modern poets, Thomas Davis, writing under the inspiration of the '48 enthusiasm, wrote these lines:-

Ireland rejoice! and England deplore!
Faction and fend are passing away.
Twas a low voice, but 'tis a loud roar— Twas a low voice, but 'tis a loud roar-Orange and green will carry the day

Unfortunately-and very foolishly-the feuds and factions still exist, and all about these two prismatic colors, simply because the Protestant successor of the Catholic King James was known as the "Prince of Orange. The union of the orange and green in one

standard as the national emblem of Ireland, and also as the emblem of the union of the hearts and hands of her children as nationalists, was the day dream and grand political object of O'Connell. In one of his earliest tours of agitation for the restoration of the native Parliament he stopped both at Oldbridge-where William the Third fought his great battleand in Drogheda, and 'toasted the cause of Irish union in a glass of the water of the Boyne river. The great agitator wore the orange and green mingled on his breast on that occasion, and referred to William Prince of Orange in the most complimentary terms, as being one of the first ruling men who ever called attention to the vast water power of Ireland and the adaptability of the country to manufacturing purposes in consequence. The despatches of the Prince of Orange excited the envy of the English manufacturers, who complained of the injury it did to their interests by diverting capital to the banks of the Irish rivers. Leading Irishmen have ever accepted the Prince of Orange as an industrial and religious reformer for home trade, and really an opponent of great ecclesiastical corporations.

Would it not be a good idea, then, for every man in the forty thousand who turns out tomorrow to intertwine a bit of orange ribbon with his green badge, and thus-as O'Connell did-put a veto upon the foolish distinction so emphatically that it shall never be heard of more? If this suggestion were adopted "orange and green would carry the day" over a very ignorant prejudice on one St. Patrick's festival at least in this great metro-

"Diamond Cut Diamond."

A sort of "diamond cut diamond" case came up yesterday before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. Its salient point was the "influence" dodge, which lately has pecome quite a frequent and potent lever in operations to secure money otherwise than by honest toil and legitimate merit. According to the plaintiff's showing the defendant in the case represented to him that a valid claim against the United States government for twenty thousand dollars could be bought for about half this amount. and that he could "influence" the Third Auditor of the United States Treasurv to take up this claim out of its order and pass it at once, when the only remaining required formula would be a warrant on the United States Treasury and pocketing the full amount of the claim. It was stipulated that the claim negot ator should bring this "influence" to bear upon the Third Auditor at once. It is said that he agreed to do so, and next day reported that he had, and that the financial -functionary in question promised forthwith to audit and allow the claim. The plaintiff paid over the stipulated price for the claim. Instead of being promptly allowed the claim was disallowed. Still smarting from the loss of his money, although this little transaction occurred some four years ago, the plaintiff yesterday brought suit to recover the amount. He claimed that the money was obtained from him through fraudulent representations. The defendant denied the allegations of fraud, and pleaded as a bar to the action that the plaintiff bought the claim in violation of the laws of the United States and knowing at the time that such purchase was in violation of such laws. The Judge put a quiet quietus on the suit by dismissing the complaint. Both parties, he said, were equally wrong, and to entertain such a complaint would be against public policy and manifestly contrary to the plainest principles of justice. The suit and its sequel portray a moral he who runsand particularly after claims against the government to buy them up cheap-may easily

GOOD FOR BROOKLYN. -The Grand Jury have indicted the city jail of Brooklyn, in Raymond street, as a nuisance-first, because it is full of vermin: second, because, although there is plenty of room in the building, the cells are overcrowded; and, third, because the Grand Jury have discovered some very gross bad treatment towards a female prisoner. Now, let us ask whether there is not good work to be done in this city by our grand juries in looking after our jails, station houses and houses of detention? It is shameful that a large city like Brooklyn should have her jail in such a condition; but it is creditable to her that a Grand Jury can be found to remedy

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Sweden.

PROPOSED MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

JULES FAVRE RETURNED FROM FERRIERES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871. I am enabled to report the following news for the information of the New York HERALD :-

To-day there was a council of the French Cabinet held in Paris. It was presided over by M. Thiers.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

RECOGNITION. The French republic has been formally recognized by the governments of Denmark

and Sweden. FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Prince Metternich to-day presented his credentials to M. Thiers as Ambassador from Austria to the new government of France. The Portuguese Minister also waited upon the Chief Executive and presented his credentials. MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

A new project of law framed by the French government for the reorganization and control of the army has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

RETURN OF JULES FAVRE. M. Favre has returned to Paris from Ferrières. The object of his mission, which, it has been stated, was to protest against the continuance of requisitions by the Germans, is yet unknown.

PREPARING FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

President Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly. As a mark of respect for that body the meetings of the Cabinet will hereafter be held at Versailles.

Le Soir says the Assembly have granted President Thiers a supply of 3,000,000 francs for the immediate expenses of the govern-

THE SINEWS OF GOVERNMENT.

VALUE OF THE CROWN PROPERTY. It is estimated that 60,000,000 francs can be realized from the Crown property and by the abolition of dotations.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

His Arrival in Berlin To-Day Expected.

Enthusiastic Reception of His Majesty at Saarbruck and Frankfort.

A Russian Deputation Sent to Berlin to Salute Him.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 15, 1871. The Emperor William is expected here tomorrow. He declines an official reception ARRIVAL AT SAARBUCK.

A telegram from Saarbuck states that the Emperor William and party arrived there to-day. He was received by the Governor General in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers and presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine provinces. After a brief rest the Emperor and party resumed their journey to Berlin.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT FRANKFORT.

A telegram from Frankfort reports that the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, reached that city to-night. When the despatch left the entire city was illuminated, flags were flying everywhere and triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens were unbounded. The Burgomaster presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Emperor.

A RUSSIAN DEPUTATION TO SALUTE THE EM-PEROR.

The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his return to Berlin. They will be presented to the Emperor by Field Marshal Von Wrangel.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Still at Wilhelmshohe.

PERMISSION GRANTED HIM TO LEAVE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 15, 1871.

It would appear, from the following despatch, which I forward for the use of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has not yet left Wilhelmshöhe, as was reported yesterday.

WHEN NAPOLEON WILL LEAVE.

The London Times has a special despatch from Cassel which says the departure of Napoleon for Chiselhurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written to the Emperor William for permission to leave his palace prison for that purpose, and is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

PARIS.

Recognition by Denmark and The Montmartre National Guards Still Hostile.

> Determination of the Government to Enforce Order.

A CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871. I have received the following despatch from Paris, dated to-day, and forward the same for publication in the New YORK HERALD :-

It is reported from Paris that the National Guards of the Montmartre quarter of the city, instead of surrendering, as was previously reported, continue to maintain a hostile attitude toward the authorities. Dissensions, it is said, prevail among the insurgents.

SPURRING THE GOVERNMENT.

All the journals not in the interest of the reds continue to urge upon the government the necessity of crushing the insurrection before it assumes formidable proportions.

A CRISIS MOVEMENT.

The efforts of the press have not been without effect. To-day the situation of Montmatre was reported to be absolutely without aspects of a threatening nature. Nevertheless the authorities have firmly determined not to temporize with the National Guards longer, but to enforce obedience to their requirements. The government has given the malcontents till to-morrow to abandon their insurrectionary purposes, submit to it and return to their duty. As to-morrow is the last day allowed there will, in consequence, be a crisis in Paris

DISTURBANCES EXPECTED.

In connection with the situation in the French capital, the special correspondent of the London Telegraph writes, anticipating disturbances of a serious nature in the city about the middle of Lent.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Bismarck Trying to Get Rid of Alsace and Lorraine.

Negotiations for Their Return to France Pending.

MOVEMENTS OF VON GOEBEN'S ARMY.

Arrival of Marshal MacMahon in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 15, 1871. I forward for the New York HERALD the following intelligence:-

TIRED OF ALSACE AND LOREAINE. The Manchester Guardian of to-day states that Alsace and Lorraine may possibly be annexed to France for a consideration, and that unofficial negotiations to that end are

VON GORBEN'S ARMY

The special correspondent of the London Telegraph at Amiens reports that General Von Goeben's army is marching frem the north of France to take up a position assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

NO PESTILENCE AT VERSAILLES. A report that a pestilence has made its appearance at Versailles is authoritatively

contradicted. ITEMS FROM PARIS.

All the soldiers whose time of service has

expired leave Paris to-day for their homes.

Marshal MacMahon and General Cremer are Two mails leave daily for England.

A PROHIBITION.

The German Prefect at Rouen has pro-

hibited the publication of French official documents by journals in his department on penalty of suspension.

THE RECENT RIOT AT ZURICH.

The investigation into the recent conflict between the Germans and French is proceeding at Zurich, Switzerland. INDUSTRIAL ENERGY.

Arrangements are being made for French representation in the exhibitions of 1871 at London and Florence.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. The cattle plague is making the most fear-

ful havoc in the neighborhood of Lille.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. National Appeal from Irish Indictments. LONDON, March 15, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the London Times to-day, adopting the sentiment which has just been expressed by Mr. Roebuck in the manufacturing districts, publishes an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians in the United creditable to all concerned in it, and appeals to honest Americans not to judge England from Fenian oratory."

ROUMANIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Slight Hint from a Successful German

BERLIN, March 15, 1871. I have been informed to-day that Count Von Bismarck has made a demand upon the government of Roumanta for an acknowledgment that it is bound to guarantee the bonds of the Stroussberg Railway.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

Ex raordinary Efforts to Arm the Nation-The Relations to Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, March 15, 1871. Advices which I have received from excellent ources of information enable me to state to the HERALD, by cable telegram, that the Italian government is uneasy on account of the existing situation of affairs, internal and external. His Majesty's Cabinet fears a new trouble at the East, as between North Germany and Austria. This is made evident by the fact that the Ministers have asked for an extraordinary credit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of hire for the completion of the armament of the kingdom.

The debate upon the subject of the reorganization of the army has been closed in the Senate, and the adjournment of that body at an early day is ex-

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill providing guarantees for the bishops of the Catholic Church.

A LITERARY BANQUET.

Convivial Humors of the Knights of the Quill-A Good Dinner, Good Company, Appropriate Speeches and a Pleasant

Around a large and bountifully spread table in the

grand banquet hall of the St. James Hotel, bright with fruit and flowers and gleaming with glass and silver, the publishers of the Aldine gathered together last evening the best known New York wits, journalists and men of letters to fittingly celebrate the triumphant success of their monthly venture. It was pre-eminently a literary banquet. Not a single unprofessional face met the roving eye of the journalist as it made the circuit of the festive board. Knights of the quill of every rank were there-some of them the big fish, who write the big books and gain by leiters the annual guerdon of the President of the United States; others scarcely so great, who eke out respectable salaries on the great journals by the manufacture of an occasional respectable volume, and others again, the small fry of the literary fish pond, who live by reporting fires, and dinners, and balls, and courts, and primary ward meetings, and dreadful ratiroad massacres. The press—religious and secular, sportive and sedate, commercial and sensational-contributed each its anatomical mite to this grand collection of successful pen drivers. Mr. Beecher, beaming with good humor, and every one of his many gray hairsin his case, in sober truth, the witnesses of early plety-electrified by the spirit of the occasion standpiety—electrified by the spirit of the occasion stancing out in decorous excitement from the top of his head, presided. At his left, missing Mr. Sutton, the hos, sat the prophet of the Golden Age, Mr. Tilton, whose face of "ruggedly intellectual beauty" lightened and darkened with passing spasms of divine emotion. At the right of the President was the baid head, the white whiskers, the eaim face, the siender form and the ever-wakeful brain of the "greatest of American poets," Mr. Bryant. Radiating from this galaxy of genius were all sorts and degrees of literary lights—flashing stars of the Fourth Estate—from the second down to the forly-third degree of magnitude and brilliancy.

The dimer was very good and the speaking was also very good, and, for a banquet of its kind, very good-humored as well. Of course a few passing clouds cast now and then an evanescent shade of gloom over the festive sky. Mr. Tilton made almost an offensive allusion to the success of his new paper, and Mr. Beecher retorted by asking him to "improve his success" (religious readers must remember the conventicle phrase of "improving a orother's death") by following the example of the Aldine publisher and giving a grand spread. Mr. Beecher said he was quite ready at the shortest possible notice to eat another colossal dinner.

"The sage of Chappaqua" also put his foot in it by throwing a few pleasant slurs upon the importance of the pulpit. He thought the press the greatest agent of civilization and the most important means of educating and refining public sentiment. Mr. Beecher again took up the chages and belabored the bran bread philosopher with ironical landatons of his well known piety.

In one thing, hewever, all the speeches agreed ing out in decorous excitement from the top of his

ronical laudations of his well known piety. In one thing, however, all the specches agreed—that the Aidi e was a credit to American illustrated literature, and that its success was a pleasing symp-

om of a healthy national taste. tom of a healthy national taste.

Altogether the dinner was a charming interruption of the ordinary multhorse routine of journalism and literature, and there prevailed among the guests a very unanimous hope that so good an example would find many imitators.

BRICKS

The Bubble Surst-End of the Strike-The Boatmen Fizzling Out-Satisfaction on all

The maiden effort of the "Hudson River Brick Boatmen's Association" in "striking" has resulted in a failure. The men held a final mass meeting on the summit of the ash mound at the foot of West Eleventh street yesterday, and concluded to succumb to the pressure of the dulness in trade and consequent short demand for bricks. the opposition wore a rueful face as he answered the question— "How are bricks to-day?"

"Well, we had to come down."
"There was a meeting this morning?"
"Yes, an' we couldn't make much out of it."

"You were not unanimous?"
"No, nor nothing eise. We all went back on each

other."
"What was the result?"

"What was the result?"
"The result of what?"
"Of the meeting."
"We go on 'paling' the same as before."
"For nothing?"
"No; if they want them deeper than sixty bricks they are to pay for them."
"Then you have arranged to pile sixty without removeration?"

muneration?"
(With a growt) "We have,"
"Is there any other change?"
"Well, we have a new resolution."
"But your former conclusions ended in nothing it

"That's so."
"What is the object of the new one?" "To make 'em pay us for going south of the Bat-

"To make 'em pay us for going south of the Battery to deliver cargo."
"How much are you to be paid for that?"
"A shilling a thousand."
This ends the desperate struggle inaugurated by the carrying boatmen with a Desperation worth of a better cause and firmer purpose. There was, certainly, disminon in the ranks of the strikers from the beginning, and the derision of the recalcitrant party gave the dignity of their assembles on the ground, made memorable by their disminon, a hidicrons effect. They have now, however, gone to work in carnest to endeavor to make up for the time lost and money wasted in this futile attempt to coerce men, over whom they had no control, into measures infinical to the interests of commerce. It is to be hoped this bringing them down to their level will be a salutary lesson to them in the future.

NEW JER EV LEGISLATURE.

The Bumsted Charter Defeated-A "Smelling" Committee for the Erie-The Paterson

The charter provided by the benevolent and philanthropic Bumsted for the people of Jersey City was taken up on its final passage in the Hous yesterday. Mr. Patterson fired a parting shot into he Bumsted camp that carried sad havoc with it. He called the attention of the House to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in which it was expressly decided that William H. Bumsted had violated the law and his official oath. If the House

lated the law and his official oath. If the House was willing to authorize such a man to piace his hands on the treasury of Jersey City he (Mr. Patterson) could stand it.

The obarter could not outlive this attack and a vote was taken, when it was defeated by 24 to 33. A modon to reconsider was carried and laid on the table. If the bill should ever pass and go to the Senate that body will strike out Bumsted's name and then pass the bill.

en pass the bill. On the motion of Mr. Niles a joint committee of five was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Reilway and report at the next session of the egislature.
The Paterson charter was ordered to a third read-

Ing in the Senaic. The supplement to the charter of Rahway was passed, as well as an act for the enlargement of the State Prison.

In the afternoon session of the House the act to enable the Mayor and Aldermen of Newark to purchase the works of the Aqueduct Company was ordered to a third reading.

A republican caucus was held to consider the A republican caucus was held to consider the Jersey City and Paterson charters and to have them pushed through to-day.

THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB. The annual meeting of the New York Athletic

Club was held yesterday and the following officers were elected for ensuing year:—Colonel William E. Van Wyck, President: Charles Delmonico, Vice President; N. S. Briggs, Secretary; Harry A. Hiers, Treasurer. The club is in a nourishing condition and numbers upwards of 200 members. It has the largest and best boat house on the Harlem river and a spacious gymnasium in Eighth street. The opening games for this season will take place on the 20th of

AUSTRIAN NATIONALISM.

The Emperor's Cabinet in Defence of Unity of Government.

Premier Beust's Attitude Toward the North German Confederation.

No Division of the Austro-German Peoples.

Prussia's Policy and the Science of Panslavism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, March 15, 1871.

The subject of Austrian national union, both in the executive administration of the law and for the security of the obedience of the different subject peoples to the imperial control, has attracted a degree of the most serious attention in political circles since the completion of the North German unity by the triumph of the arms of the Emperor William over the forces of France.

As an instance of this state of feeling I am enabled to report to-day by cable to the HERALD that during yesterday's session of the Austrian Reichs-rath a speech was made by Count Hohenwart, President of the Ministry, in defence of the decree prohibiting the holding in Vienna of a German celebration of the return of peace.

In the course of his remarks the President of the Ministry alluded to the despatch recently sent for Count Beust expressive of the hope "that the increase of friendship towards Germany would not affect the individuality of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." "This increase of friendship," said Count Hohenwart, "would render necessary a careful interpretation of the principle of pationalities. The prohibition was intended only for the preservation of order, for friendship towards Germany would be of but little - aiue if the government were unable

Count Hohenwart's Appointment.

The very careful and jeulous guardianship of Austrian neutrality which has just been expressed by Count Hohenwart, as detailed in our cable telegram above, on behalf of the Austrian government, will render the following brief special notice of the appointment, policy and executive platform of that statesman interesting to the readers of the

On the 7th of February, 1781, the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to his Cabinet, which relieved Count Potocki of his post as Presi dent of the Cis-Leithan Ministry and gratefully acknowledged the services he rendered to the State. Similar letters relieved the Ministers Count Taafe, Herren, Tschabuschnigg, Stremayer and Petrino also of their functions, at the same time equally acknowledging the services rendered by them to the empire. Another autograph letter of the Emperor, dated

the same day, appointed Count Hohenwart to the Ministry of the Interior, and empowered him to form a new Cabinet. The Imperial letter said:-Standing as I do on the basis of the constitution, the failure of the previous endeavors to unite ail my peoples of this half of the empire in a general constitutional activity cannot shake my conviction that a Ministry standing above all parties will succeed, by carefully observing the various interests, in bringing this task to the desired solution, thus firmly establishing the weitare and power of the empire. Another imperial letter approved the proposed new Cabinet of Count Hohenwart. Dr. Habietwick was appointed Minister of Justice, Baron Von Hol zethan, Minister of Finance; Dr. Schaffi, Minister of Commerce, Councillor Jirecek Minister of Public Worship, and Major General Schol Minister of War.

Count Hohenwart's Platform and Policy. The official Gazette of Vienna outlined the platform of Count Hohenwart and his colleagues in the The new advisers of the crown enter upon their

responsible functions strong in the confidence and support of the Emperor, and thoroughly united among themselves as to the objects they have in view and the means of accomplishing them. The new government, having already obtained the imperial sauction for their detailed programme. new government, having already obtained the imperial sanction for their detailed programme, will be free from any exclusive party tendency in dealing with national political opinions; placable towards the errors of the pass, but on the other hand determined to put down all attempts which may be hostile to the State with the power of the law. The government knows that no State is stronger than Austria when on a friently footing with foreign co-ntries, and with a free development and a conciliatory policy at home, that may placed all nationalities on an equal footing, the government will give free play to all legitimate peculiarities; but, on the other hand, will never more make precurious compromises with separatism at the expense of tradispensable attributes of State unity. The government takes its stand on constitutional right, upon which, before all, it will practice conciliation, while bringing into full play the fundamental laws of the State, and especially article 19 of the constitution. The most complete unity obtains on this point arrong all the members of the government, and the government will lay before the Reichsrath and the Diets proposals in reference to the extension of the legislative and administrative autonomy of certain countries, so far as compatible with the unity of the empire; it will propose direct elections to all provincial diets and an important extension of the right of election; and the government will, with unbending courage, oppose tough opposition to all obstacles that may arrise.

The Austrian "Red Book" which had been Issued

The Austrian "Red Book" which had been issued prior to the appointment of Count Hohenwart indicated to him the line of diplomacy which he was expected to pursue toward the foreign governments, particularly toward Prussia and France, in the following terms or language almost identical:-

When, some months ago, Europe, in the midst of Spain, which was no secret in official circles, as by the turbulent manner in which this candidature was treated by the French government, the Austro-Hungarian statesmen, like those of all the other great Fowers, were fully alive to the duty of averting, if possible, a breach of the European peace. Independently of the published despatch of Count Beaust of July 20, the documents in the "Red Book" prove that the common government of Austro-Hungary not only chacavored to dispet with the atmost candor any unwarranted flusions entertained at Parts, but to give even at the last moment the threatening aspect of affairs such a direction as to render the preservation of peace possible. However, war broke out in defiance of the efforts of diplomacy to prevent it, and one of the first questions which instantly arose and was on the lips of all Europe, horror-struck at the impending bloody spectacle, was, "Will it be possible to confine the murderous struggle to a single combat between the two belingerents?"

Necessity for Caution-Mixed Populations. Austria, above all other countries of the Old Vorid, is under an absolute necessity of dealing carefully with external subjects which are likely to agitate and disturb the peoples of the mixed nationalities who are subject to her rule. This fact wil be at once patent to our readers when we exhibit the following list of the "peoples" who inhabited the city of Vienna alone at a very recent period. The classification reads as follows:--

57,167 Moravians, 37,514 Hungarians, 1,068 sians, 9,752 Upper Austrians, 8,374 Gailcians, 5,405 Styrians, 2,075 Tyrolese, 1,454 Carmolans, 1,221 Co-rintnians, 893 Transylvanians, 408 Bukovinians, 212 Dalmatians, 5,678 Prussians, 5,270 Bavarians, 1,788 Dalmatians, 5,678 Frusanis, 5,200 Bavarians, 1,105 Syxons, 1,188 Wirtembergers, 574 Badeners, 432 Hessians, 96 Belgiaus, 75 Danes, 859 French, 105 Greeks, 434 English, 1,278 Italians, 52 Dutch, 7 Por-tuguese, 511 Russians, 65 Swedes, 990 Swiss, 24 Spaniards, 907 Turks, 585 Roumaniuns, 279 Servians, 21 Africans, 6 Brazilians, 197 Americans (United States), and 39 Asiatics.

THE FILKINS CASE.

conviction of Filkins-Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment-Writ of Error Applied For.

The jury in the Filkins case came into court this morning at nine o'clock, and rendered a verdict of morning at this o'clock, and rendered a vertice of guilty of robbery in the first degree. The Court immediately sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment in the Clinton Prison, being the full extent of the law. The prisoner's counsel will prepare a bill of exceptions and apply for a writ of error, and carry the matter before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The conference of the leading citizens with Co The conference of the leading citizens with Governor Scott yesterday, on the subject of the disturbances in Chester and York counties, had a most satefactory result. The Governor has withdrawn the State arms from the negro militin, and perfect quiet now reigns in both counties.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON IN ORATORIO. -Steinway Hall was again crowded last night, despite the threatening weather, being the second appearance of Mile. Nilsson in this city since her return from the West. The oratoric was the delightful "Creation" of one of the most delightful composers that ever existed. Mile. Nilsson was assisted by Miss Pauline Canissa, the favorite young prima donna; George Simpson, the regular enor of oratorio; Whitney, the Boston basso; S. P. Warren, organist, and the Medelssohn Union, under the direction of George Bristow. "With Verdure Clad" and "On Mighty Pens" were rendered by Mile. Nilsson with that dramatic fire and expression which is so characteristic of her style of singing, and although at times her voice showed signs of weariness, and many cuts were made in the score, the performance was received with great favor by those present. Canissa had also been in a bed of sickness this win-Canissa had also been in a bed of sickness this winter, and this was her first appearance in public after
that trial. Simpson and Whitney are well known in
oratorio, and did not deviate from their usual
standard of excellence. The chorus of the Mendelssohn Union dai better under the experienced baton
of Bristow than any one who knew them in the past
could have noped for. A repetition of "The Creation" will doubtless prove an attraction to the metropolitan music lovers, and Mr. Strakosch may feel
confident in having as large a house as that which
greeted his incomparable warbler last evening.
"The Messian" will be given in Brooklyn on Friday,
and two miscellaneous concerts at Steinway Hall on
Saturday afternoon and Wednesday, March 22.

STADT THEATRE.—Alber's comic opera. "Mra.

STADT THEATRE.-Auber's comic opera, "Fra Diavolo," was produced last evening at this nouse. Herr Habelmann in the title role stood pre-eminently forward, and, with all the praise due to Herr Formes Giacomo, was the feature of the caste. His Fra Diavolo was very enjoyable even to those who have Diavolo was very enjoyable even to those who have seen artists of greater fame in the same part. He rendered the song entitled "Schnsucht" (longing), composed by Mr. Neuendorff, with dramatic expression and was deservedly applauded. Mile. Haffner played and sang sympathetically, but her Zerlina was not quite up to the mark. Herr Homann as Lord Rochurg was funny-nothing more, and Herr Alsbröm's Lorenzo was below mediocrity. Herr Neuendorff is a good, painstaking conductor, and has at his command a thoroughly efficient band, which is, however, not quite large enough for the size of the house. The chorus was very tair, and the ensemble seemed to satisfy the addience exceedingly. Allogether the opera at this audience exceedingly. Altogether the opera at this theatre deserves to meet with adequate support from the public.

Musical and Theatrical Notes. "AURIMANIA" (The Lust of Gold) is the title of Miss

Joanna Pritchard's new play. ROSE D'ERINA, the Irish prima donna, will sing a choice selection of Irish melodies at Steinway Half on Friday evening.

U. C. HILL's concert at the Academy on Saturday will be one of the grandest musical treats of the season. Miss Kellogg and Miss Nininger alone give it a WHEN the "Black Crook" takes its departure for

Philadelphia, on April 10, Mr. C. Harry will replace

Morton as the wicked sorcerer and Harry Leslie will

be the Dragonfire of the piece. MR. HARLEY NEWCOMB announces a grand school festival at the Academy of Music on this and Friday evenings. The soloists will be Miss Beebe, Miss Ridgway and the Poznanski prothers. It will be a

very interesting entertainment. "Horizon," Daly's new play, will be produced at the Olympic on Monday next, with Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland, Mrs. J. J. Prior and Messrs. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Studiey. Thorne and Pope in the cast.

ANOTHER DEBUTANTE .- Miss Tinnie Lasar, a talented young vocalist of this city, will give a private concert at Chickering's Hall, in East Fourteenth street, on Friday evening of this week. Miss Lasar will be assisted by Miss Antoinette Sterling, contraito; Mr. J. R. Wilson, tenor; Mr. W. C. Baird, baritone; Mr. Charles Werner, violoncellist; Messrs F. Von Inten and C. Floris, planists, and Mr. S. La

SOUTH AMERICA.

Resignation of the Brazilian Ministry-The Revolution in Montevideo.

Via Lisson, March 15, 1871. The Brazilian Ministry has resigned. Señor Paranhos will probably form a new Cabinet. The revolution in Montevideo continues

PORTO RICO.

Immeuse Crop of Sugar and High Prices St. John's, Feb. 28, 1871. The sugar crop is immense, but it is behind time. Shipments will be in full force about the middle of this month. Planters are asking high prices for

their produce, and purchasers will not yield to them EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON March 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91% for money and 92 for the account. M.—Consols closed at 91% for money and 92 for the account. American securities quiet; investwenty bonds, '82, 92, '85, 91%; '67, 90%; 'ten-fortles, 88%; Stocks.—Eric, 18; Illinois Central, 10; Atlante and Great Western fromer, at 23%; Liverpoot. Cotton Market.—Liverpoot. March 15.—130 P. M.—Cotton closed active. Midding uplands, 7%d.; midding Orleans, 7%d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bates, including 4,500 for speculation and export. Liverpoot. Bearbrupers Market.—Liverpoot. Barbrupers Market.—Liverpoot. March 15.—130 P. M.—Breadstuff quiet and unchanged. Liverpoot. Produce Market.—Liverpoot. March 15.—430 P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 94; impending, 37s. 6d. London Produce Market.—London, March 15.—430 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 34. a 44s. 6d.; linseed oil, £35 10s.

VIEWS OF THE PAST. 1865-Battle of Averysborough, N. C., occurred; rebels defeated.

1797—Battie of Tigliamento occurred; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians.

425—Emperor Vaientian III. of the Western (Ro-

man) empire assassinated.

SWITZER. -In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 15, HENRY SWITZER, aged 57 years and 8 months. Also, on same day, JENNIE M., wile of Joseph H. Switzer, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funerals, from the late residence of Henry Switzer, 488 (old No.) Pacific street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. [For Other Deaths see Eighth Page.]

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go Di-rect to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street. Price \$7. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corn

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, \$4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortiandt street. A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Haz A .- Stylish Spring Overcoats, \$8 and \$10.

A.—Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" baneficial in clear ing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speaks. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

A.—The Russian (Vaper) Baths, 23 and 25 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway, are open daily for gentlemen, from 1 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 8 P. M. Ladles' bours (daily) 10 to 12 A. M. "Alas! What Shall I Use ?"

USE RESTORER AMERICA; it alone will restore your faded treases to their wonted glory, your scalp to snow, whiteness, and rander your presence a hecatomb of rare excites, diffusing incense fit for the gods.

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Gentlemen's Hats-Sping Style-Seven Del-WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway. Gentlemen Will Find the Most Elogant Dress dat at TERRY'S, 19 Union square

Hair.—Old Dr. Grandjean's Compositions prevent the Hair from falling out or turning gray. "Delaya are dangerous." Use at once and save your hair. Depot, WEMYSS' Bacaar, 739 Broadway.

Luxurious Flowing Hair.—Chemical Analysis has satisfied the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only vegetable substance known to restore gray hair, stop its falling and taccrease its growth.

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A well assorted myoice of these superior Wines

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ANTHONY OECHS,

Sole Agent in the United State

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To Increase and Thicken the Growth of the hair use HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-NEWER. Nothing better known to science.